

3 CHILDREN DIE; 3 HURT IN STREET

Accidents Due to Autos
and Motorcycles — In-
jured Will Not Live.

Three children were killed and three others were mortally injured in street accidents in and near New York City yesterday.

Robert Hening, nine years old, of 257 South Second Street, Brooklyn, while playing in front of his home, ran directly in the path of a machine driven

by Samuel Pinner, of 211 Stockton Street. A wheel passed over him, breaking his neck. He was dead before he reached Williamsburg Hospital. Pinner was released when witnesses testified that the boy's death was his own fault.

An automobile driven by Ferdinand Theilheimer, of 536 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, struck Eugene Kleinberg, fourteen, who was playing in front of his home, 75 Menahan Street. Theilheimer took the lad to Brooklyn Hospital, where he died a few hours later. The man was released when spectators told the police he had not been at fault.

Rudolph Muesle, thirteen years old, of 480 South Seventeenth Street, Newark, died in the City Hospital of injuries received yesterday afternoon when Henry Inselman, of 1173 Vyse Avenue, The Bronx, ran him down with his automobile. At the hospital physicians said the boy was only suffering from shock, and Inselman was allowed to go free.

Angeline Scardino, seven, of 583

Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, was struck in front of his home by a machine, the driver of which escaped. The boy was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital, where he is dying of a fractured skull and internal injuries.

Paul Baskowitz, seven, of 197 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down in front of his home by a motorcycle rider who disappeared. He is also dying at St. Catherine's Hospital from a fractured skull.

Rose Sansteig, thirteen, of 180 Moore Street, Brooklyn, was also run down by an unidentified motorcyclist in front of her home. Her skull was likewise fractured, and she is in St. Catherine's Hospital, where it is believed she will die.

Ridgewood Championship.

At the Ridgewood (N. J.) Country Club yesterday the best scores made in the club championship were: H. B. Penn, 79-77-135; G. F. Kohler, 75-84-159; G. W. Beal, 87-85-172; J. S. Stokes, Jr., 86-86-172.

Democrats Munch Ham, Smoke Stogies and Acclaim Wilson

Piccalilli Whets Appetites of 10,000 Visitors at Shadow
Lawn, but Few Leaders Are Present to
Eat, Drink or Applaud.

It was just like Old Home Week at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, yesterday, when President Wilson accepted the Democratic nomination for reelection. Democracy, when it comes to creature comforts, is always the same old Democracy. Its income may vary, but never its habits.

So 10,000 Democrats journeyed to Shadow Lawn yesterday, flowed over the green acreage surrounding the Summer White House, filled the \$1,500,000 mansion of the late John E. McCall, where they smoked stargate cigars, pulled at the President's coat tails, shook his hand and ate boiled ham, piccalilli and old-fashioned chocolate layer cake and drank orange juice punch that had no punch in it.

And everybody is happy. Bands played, a riot of red, white and blue met the eyes at every turn, there were daylight fireworks, and boys hawked official programmes around the streets, while 300 policemen from Jersey coast resorts stood guard.

Democracy of the old Jackson type, in Prince Albert coats, Fedora hats and white vests, mingled with the new Democracy that wore sport coats, white flannel trousers, silk shirts and immaculate shoes. It was a mixture of the generous West, the effete East, the suburban North and the old school South. Among them all President Wilson moved, with a handshake for a man here and a nod for a woman there.

Besides President Wilson's house guests, there were present Vice-President Marshall and his party, all of the members of the Cabinet (except Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy), the notification committee, the campaign committee, a few chairmen of the finance committees of the various states, 43 members of the New Jersey Reception Committee, 21 members of the New Jersey Democratic State Committee, 4 Representatives, 2 United States Senators, 1 Governor and 2 ex-Governors. There were but few of the national leaders.

Bryan and Murphy Absent.

William Jennings Bryan was not there, and neither was Roger C. Sullivan, of Illinois, who was too busy moving his family from Greenwich, Conn., to Chicago to bother with a little thing like a Presidential notification. Norman E. Mack, of New York, could not attend, but W. Carl Ely, of Buffalo, showed up smiling, and so did Joseph Price, chairman of the Wilson Independent League, Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, was un-

CALLS DEFENCE ACT INADEQUATE

Capt. Stockton Says Mobilization of Militia at Border Shows Defects.

"It is most evident that the present national defence act is utterly inadequate in its provisions for the National Guard," says Captain Richard Stockton, Jr., of the 5th New Jersey Infantry, writing on "Some Lessons of the Mobilization" for the American Defence Society, 303 Fifth Avenue.

"What the National Guard needed and what most of its members wanted was Federalization," he continues. "What it actually got was near Federalization, and not so near at that. It got a dual control conducive to trouble and contrary to the interests of efficiency. Congress should get to work at once to amend the act in a way to give us real not sham preparedness. We must have absolute Federal control of our citizen soldiers."

In pointing out lessons from the slow assembling of troops on the Mexican border Captain Stockton says: "One cannot help but feel grateful that this mobilization has been due to the mere probability of war in Mexico rather than to actual war with such a power as Germany or Japan."

Helplessness Shown.

"When one sees two weeks pass without our being able to concentrate any large portion of our National Guard on the border, when it becomes evident that it would take us at least a month to assemble an army of 100,000 men under the present system, one cannot help feeling bitter that we should be so utterly helpless against a real danger of invasion, should it come."

"Even a civilian who knows the rate at which we mobilized partially trained troops with inexperienced officers and two-thirds raw recruits, and who compares this performance with that of the German army at the outbreak of the present great war, cannot help realizing how woefully deficient our system must be."

"The first matter which came to my attention was what seemed to be a fault in our system of distributing official orders. The officers of the New Jersey National Guard were in camp at Sea Girt when the news came, and somewhat to our surprise we found that the initial orders of the National Guard of New Jersey were made not upon orders from the War Department, but upon information furnished by representatives of the press."

Information Given by Newspapers.

"In the afternoon of June 12 the newspapermen told us that the President had decided to mobilize the Guard. That evening, every bit of information received came from the newspapers, and I understand the press representatives went to the Governor and informed him of the coming orders."

"The officers' camp of the National Guard of New Jersey was abandoned at once and the officers returned to their home stations in order to prepare their troops for the mobilization, but if I am correctly informed the official order for the mobilization of the New Jersey National Guard was not received by the Governor until about 10 o'clock on Monday morning, June 13. This was about four hours after most of the officers and enlisted men had read the order, with every detail, in the morning papers."

voidably detained for some reason, and Charles F. Murphy had a fishing engagement at Good Ground, Long Island. Wilson managers tried to create the impression that Tammany was well represented if they did not attend in a body, but about the only members of the Hall in evidence were Sheriff Al Smith, Thomas H. Ryan, leader of the 1st District; Daniel Finn, leader of the 2nd; Senator Robert Wagner and Senator James A. Foley.

"Jim" Nugent, of New Jersey, former arch enemy of the President, who a few short years ago, on a memorable night at "Scotty's" roadhouse near Sea Girt, proposed a toast to "Woodrow Wilson, the greatest ingrate since the United States," shook hands with Wilson, an incident that the movie cameras did not fail to record.

Martine Appears Smiling.

The only Representatives in Congress who were able to get away were Carter Glass, of West Virginia; Thomas H. Helin, of Alabama; Thomas S. Bailey, of New Jersey, and J. Fred Talbot, of Maryland, dean of the House. Speaker Clark did not put in appearance.

Senator Ollie James, of Kentucky, was there to notify the President of his nomination, and Senator James E. Marshall, of New Jersey, whose political scalp the President is after, strolled in, suave and smiling, seized hold of ex-Governor Martin Glynn, of New York, and the two held a reception in the hall of Shadow Lawn.

Vice-President Marshall, who wore the only silk hat in the crowd, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Jamison, of New Jersey, and his party consisted of Judge A. A. Adams, formerly of Indiana, but now of New York; Mrs. Robert Jamison, of Pittsburgh, and Miss Ogelsby, of Springfield, Mass.

The President entertained at his house guests Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, a kinswoman; William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury and his son-in-law, whose wife was absent owing to illness; the Misses Smith, of New Orleans, distant relatives; Colonel E. T. Brown and Mrs. Brown, of Atlanta; Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician, and Mrs. Grayson; John Randolph Bowling, a brother of Mrs. Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. Rolfe Bowling, brother and sister-in-law of Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. John Wilson and Miss Alice Wilson, of Baltimore, relatives of the President, and Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's eldest daughter.

The President's official family was represented by Secretary of State and Mrs. Robert Lansing, Postmaster and Mrs. Albert Burleson, Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Houston, William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; Franklin L. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and Mrs. Lane, and Joseph Tumulty, secretary to the President, and Mrs. Tumulty.

Jersey Motor Fees Jump.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 2.—Commissioner William L. Dill, of the Motor Vehicle Department, sent to the State Controller a check for \$70,589.07 yesterday—the receipts of his department for the month of August. In August, 1915, only \$49,764.79 was collected.

WILSON CHEERED FOR PEACE TALK

Continued from page 1

predominant that the President made a single reference to the "unpreparedness" movement. He dismissed the subject of the army and navy with the single sentence:

"We have provided for national defence upon a scale never before seriously proposed upon the responsibility of an entire political party."

Citing the legislative achievements of the Democrats, which he challenged the Republicans to attack, President Wilson outlined the ideals toward which the party must look in the future.

"We believe that the day of Little Americanism," he declared, "with its narrow horizons, and industrial nursing were the chief study of our provincial statesmen, are past and gone and that a day of enterprise has at last dawned for the United States whose field is the wide world."

For a "Big America." "We are Americans for Big America, and rejoice to look forward to the days in which America shall strive to attain the world without irritating it or drawing it on to new antagonisms, when the nations with which we deal shall at last come to see upon what deep foundations of humanity and justice our passion for peace rests, and when all mankind shall look upon our great people with a new sentiment of admiration, friendly rivalry and respect."

"We must be once generous and just and to whom humanity is dearer than profit or selfish power."

The Democratic party's solicitude for the interests of all classes of the community, from the business men to the farmers and the laborers came in for a large share of the President's attention. Workmen, particularly those in the unions, are likely to play a bigger part in the election than the Progressives, and to both the President was equally attentive.

"We must hearten and quicken the spirit and efficiency of labor," he declared. "Throughout our whole industrial system by everywhere and in all occupations doing justice to the laborer, not only by paying a living wage, but also by making all the conditions that surround labor what they ought to be. And we must do more than justice. We must safeguard life and promote health and safety in every occupation in which they are threatened or imperilled. That is more justice, and better, because it is humanity and economy."

A Bait to Progressives.

To the Progressives the President held out a direct invitation. Citing the legislative record, he held that the Democratic party had "opened its heart to comprehend the demands of social justice."

"In four years," declared the President, "we have come very near to carrying out the platform of the Progressive party, as well as our own. For we also are progressives." A few scattering cheers showed that, however numerous the Moose might be supporting the Democrats in November, few had journeyed to Shadow Lawn.

As showing how the Democrats had kept faith with the farmers the President cited the Federal Reserve act and the Rural Credits act. He emphasized the value of other laws like the Warehouse act and those regulat-

ing the speculation in "futures" and the establishment of weight standards. The business men of the country also were singled out by President Wilson. He sought to win over their confidence not only by pointing out what the Democrats had done for business, but by showing how they had been ill served by the Republican party as a "party of masterly inactivity and cunning resourcefulness in standing pat to resist change," and declared that only when it "changes its leaders and its purposes and brings its ideas up to date will it have the right to ask the American people to give it power again."

The President appealed particularly to the business men for support in the trying days after the war in Europe is over. He painted for them the problems of the future, but he painted them only in general terms. He refused to discuss the relation to them of the tariff or the industrial readjustment hours to follow the struggle for new markets.

"It is not a future to be afraid of," the President declared. "It is rather a future to stimulate and excite us to the display of the best powers that are in us. We may enter it with confidence when we are sure that we understand it—and we have provided ourselves already with the means of understanding it."

Peace League Indorsed.

And as one of the means of providing for that peace, President Wilson again indorsed the proposal for a league to enforce peace. Following out the provision of the naval bill, which provides for the calling of a conference of nations to consider the question of armament, the President said that the "nations of the world must unite in joint guarantees that whatever is done to disturb the whole world's life must first be tested in the court of the whole world's opinion before it is attempted."

In discussing foreign relations President Wilson made no reference to the Lusitania or to the various blockade questions pending with England. He defended neutrality, not merely as a traditional policy of the nation, but because "it was manifestly our duty to prevent the indefinite extension of the fires of hate and desolation kindled by that terrible conflict, and seek to serve mankind by reserving our strength for the anxious and difficult days to follow."

Refuting critics of the Administration, the President declared that its policy has been "clearly conceived and consistently lived up to," both with reference to European nations and Mexico. He defended it thus:

"Property rights can be vindicated by claims for damages, and no modern nation can decline to arbitrate such claims, but the fundamental rights of humanity cannot be. The loss of life is irreparable. Neither can direct violations of a nation's sovereignty await vindication in suits for damages. The nation that violates these rights must expect to be checked and called to account by direct challenge and resistance."

Question of Principles.

"These are plain principles, and we have never lost sight of them or departed from them, whatever the stress or perplexity of circumstances or the provocation to hasty resentment. The record is clear and consistent throughout, and stands distinct and definite for any one to judge who wishes to know the truth about it."

Despite the formalities connected with the notification ceremony and the entertaining of members of the notification committee and the national campaign committee, President Wilson, both before and after his speech, continued to keep in touch with the strike and the legislative developments in the capital. Several times during the day he was called to the telephone to give

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directions. Many of the main Democratic members of Congress were kept behind on account of it. Neither Speaker Clark nor any of the leaders intrusted with the strike legislation were present.

Among the others notable for their absence were William F. McComb, who four years ago occupied the seat on the platform held to-day by Chairman McCormack; ex-Secretary of State Bryan, who had "important engagements," and Charles F. Murphy. Many of the Tammany district leaders, however, were present, and did their best to look happy in the great crowd.

REPUBLICANS BUILT UP ARMY, SAYS KAHN

Californian Resents Democrats' Claim to Credit; Gives Reasons.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Sept. 2.—The attempt of the Wilson Administration to make political capital out of preparedness was rebuked by Representative Kahn, of California, to-day. Mr. Kahn, ranking minority member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, pointed particularly at W. M. Ingraham, Assistant Secretary of War.

"I am surprised to read in dispatches from Maine," Mr. Kahn said, "that Mr. Ingraham claims the Democrats are to be credited with giving the country the best army bill ever passed. We Republicans have always contended the national defence is not a matter of party politics. Every patriotic citizen is interested in seeing his country properly prepared."

"As a matter of fact, many of the provisions of the preparedness law of June 2, 1916, were written into the measure by Republicans. This is especially true of provisions providing for an enlisted reserve corps, increased medical corps, training camps for civilians, short term enlistments, manufacture of tools and gauges in time of war, creation of the grade of aviator, which will enable civilians to be commissioned in the aviation section, and other provisions."

"A Democratic House refused to authorize anything in excess of 140,000 enlisted men, minimum. The Republicans insisted and finally succeeded in raising the regular army minimum to 178,000 men."

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